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The Post-Dispatch Prints Twice as Many Animal and Poultry Ads as All the Other St. Louis Newspapers Combined.

VOL. 78. NO. 271.

## CONTRACTOR WITH PAYROLL OF \$3000 KIDNAPED IN CAR

Three Armed Negroes Force Walter Kirk to Drive Them to Kinloch Park in the County.

## MEN TAKE MONEY BUT LEAVE AUTO

Victim of Robbery Had Just Arrived at Hotel Saum Building to Pay Off Workmen.

A \$3000 payroll was stolen at 11:15 a. m. today by Negroes who kidnapped Walter Kirk as he stopped his automobile in front of the \$1,000,000 Hotel Saum, under construction at Grand boulevard and Castlemann avenue.

Kirk, who is 35 years old and a member of the contracting firm of Frank Kirk & Sons, had taken the money from the Chouteau Trust Co. to pay the workmen.

### Forced Back Into Car.

Kirk's brother, Charles Kirk, also a member of the contracting firm, is licensed to carry a revolver, but today remained on the job while Walter Kirk went back and got in beside him. The other jumped on the running board and the automobile moved away westward and then turned south, evidently with Kirk still at the wheel under compulsion.

### Brother in Pursuit.

The workman ran to find Charles Kirk, who got his automobile and followed the robbers. He drove through to Tower Grove Park and threaded the drives between Kingshighway and Grand, but had to return without picking up a trace.

More than two hours later Walter Kirk telephoned his brother that he had been released and allowed to get his automobile. He asked Charles Kirk to meet him at the bank, where they drew another payroll and took it to the building to distribute it.

Walter Kirk told police the robbers, both armed, forced him to drive to Kinloch Park, a Negro settlement in St. Louis County, about four miles west of the city limits. There, he related, they alighted, taking the money, and ordered, "Now you beat it back to town and don't try to follow us."

This was the thirteenth payroll robbery in St. Louis this year, and increased the total amount thus stolen to \$17,420.

### ROBBERS HOLD UP MAIL BUS, GETTING \$34,250 PAYROLL

Two men in an Old Touring car held up an automobile bus carrying the mail and a \$34,250 payroll for the Rayon Co. at Old Hickory, near here today and escaped. The bus was insured.

### FORMER DRY DIRECTOR GETS THREE-YEAR PRISON TERM

Wisconsin Man Pleaded Guilty of Conspiracy to Violate Prohibition Law.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 5.—Clark M. Perry, former Federal prohibition director of Wisconsin, was sentenced to three years imprisonment and to pay a fine of \$2,000 in Federal court here today. Perry had previously entered a plea of guilty on a charge of conspiracy to violate the prohibition amendment.

### VIENNA HAS CHILD PRODIGY

VIENNA, June 5.—Nils Christian Nielsen, 6-year-old son of the noted composer Christian Nielsen, Vienna's latest child prodigy on the stage. His first appearance in the role of the Italian boy in Hofmannsthal's "Christina's Home Journey" will win him a great success and the nickname "Jackie Coogan Number Two."

Nils is a precocious youngster with an ingenuous repartee.

### Confiscated Alcohol Is Stolen.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., June 5.—One hundred and thirty gallons of alcohol, seized by Prohibition Agent W. R. Harvey of the Western Maryland district, were stolen yesterday from the cellar of Raymond Funkhouser, Funkhouser, who president of the Washington County Law and Order League, allowed the agents to store the alcohol in his cellar for safekeeping.

## GOV. AL SMITH'S DAUGHTER A BRIDE



## 1500 AT WEDDING OF DAUGHTER OF GOV. AL SMITH

She Is Married to Major John A. Warner, Superintendent of New York State Police.

## WEDDING PRESENTS VALUED AT \$350,000

Political, Industrial and Social Leaders From All Over Country Among Guests of Governor.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.  
ALBANY, N. Y., June 5.—With 1500 guests crowding the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, and thousands of friends and curios standing outside, Miss Emily Smith, 24-year-old daughter of Gov. Al Smith, and Maj. John Adams Warner, superintendent of the New York State Police, were married at 11 o'clock this morning by Cardinal Hayes of New York.

The bride, who was given in marriage by Gov. Smith, wore a veil of rose point lace belonging to the Countess Byron Kuhn de Prorok and Miss Alice Kenney. Miss Smith was the fifth bride to wear it. She was attended by her sister, Catharine.

The wedding ceremony preceded the nuptial mass. As the conclusion of the mass, the bride and bridegroom passed under an arch of steel formed by troopers and a military escort, and were driven to the Executive Mansion, where the wedding breakfast was served.

Among the more noted guests, many of whom reached the city last night and crowded the hotels to overflowing, were George B. Norris and Howell, Nebraska; Frazier and Nye, North Dakota; and La Follette, Wisconsin, Republicans; and Shipstead, Farmer-Labor, Minnesota. It asserts that the result of the primary will have an enormous influence upon the determination of certain great political questions now hanging in the balance at Washington.

Among these is listed "the right of a state to have its duly elected representative seated in the Senate."

## ELECTRICITY FROM WINDMILLS

German Perfect Models That Generate 21 K. W. an Hour.

BERLIN, June 5.—With nearly 75 per cent of the available water power devoted to useful purposes, engineers predict that Germany will soon be obtaining a large part of its electrical energy from the air by harnessing the wind for cheap electric current.

Windmill turbines are being perfected rapidly. The technical efficiency of the latest models runs up to 40 per cent. A windmill with a diameter of 45 feet has been developed to generate 21 kilowatts of electricity an hour. A wind velocity of eight miles an hour is sufficient to turn the windmill, a six-bladed device.

### Features in Tomorrow's Sunday Post-Dispatch

Marilyn Miller and Jack Pickford—The stage star and the movie actor commence a friendly separation. Hollywood has seen such "vacations" before. Does this one mean a divorce is in prospect?

### He Lived to Make Merry—And

"General" William H. Patterson died when he could find no more fun. He was organizer and commander-in-chief of the "Army and Navy" of the Elks.

### Another Reason for Going to Mexico—More and more

divorce seekers cross the Rio Grande. The cost of marital freedom varies from \$12.50 to \$75. But for a wealthy Chicagoan it didn't stick.

### Where They Don't Put on the Dogma—A young college in Arkansas would give a lib

eral education to labor leaders of the future. Students and faculty work four hours daily at manual labor.

### More About George Cohan—This installment of the song and dance man's autobiography describes his first big failure and his first real

success.

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ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 5, 1926—16 PAGES.

# ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

The Only Evening Paper in St. Louis With the Associated Press News Service

**FINANCIAL EDITION**  
Stock, Bond and Curb Tables Complete

PRICE 2 CENTS

## TWO RUTHERFORD LAWYERS INDICTED WITH GEIST, SIDENER AND BENDER

### Text of Grand Jury Report On the Rutherford Case

THE final report today of the grand jury, which returned indictments in its investigation of the Rutherford murder case, follows:

"The grand jury for the April term, 1926, is about to end its labors by reason of the expiration of this term of court.

"While the desired investigations have not been completed, the shortness of time makes it necessary for any additional investigations to be made by another grand jury.

"As is well known to the Court and the public, His Excellency, Honorable Sam A. Baker, Governor of Missouri, directed Honorable North T. Gentry, Attorney-General, to appear before the grand jury and conduct certain investigations, either in person or by his assistant. The Attorney-General and his assistant, Honorable Arthur V. Lashly, have been with the grand jury now for the past ten days, and a large number of witnesses have been examined. The grand jury desires to express its appreciation of the services rendered by these gentlemen, who have labored diligently in the interest of the enforcement of our law.

"The practice of the Deputy Sheriffs of leaving copies of subpoenas in mail boxes and with others than the persons subpoenaed should be discontinued. Witnesses in criminal cases should be personally served. In the investigation of the Rutherford case, under the direction of the Attorney-General, during which, with the full co-operation of the Sheriff's office and special police officers assigned to duty on the case, witnesses were personally served with great dispatch and, in every instance appeared at the hour designated in the subpoena, is a striking illustration of the kind of service which is possible by the exercise of diligence. Such service in the every-day routine of the prosecution of criminals is, in our opinion, absolutely essential to a proper administration of the criminal laws.

"The indictments returned by the grand jury at this term speak for themselves; no further comment is necessary regarding them.

"Some citizens of St. Louis and some of the press thereof have asked questions and made suggestions, regarding words of commendation or criticism by the grand jury of certain of our judicial officers; but the grand jury declines to make any finding or comment thereon for the reason that Section 1, Article VII, Constitution of Missouri, places jurisdiction over such officers exclusively with the General Assembly of Missouri.

"From the investigations, the grand jury learns that there is a practice among some of the courts of St. Louis and elsewhere for the courts to sentence a defendant who pleads guilty and fix the punishment as recommended by the prosecuting officer. This custom, although sometimes observed in good faith on the part of the Judges of these courts, does not meet with our approval, for the reason that a court may thereby very easily be imposed upon by the prosecuting officer or his assistant in charge of the Prince's right arm.

"Surgeons have extracted the bullet from the Baron's lung, and his condition is described as 'not hopeless.'

"Met Prince in Italy.

The high social position of the actors in the tragedy has resulted in every possible exertion to keep the details of the affair from the public.

Prince Orloff, who is 22 years old, met the Baroness at Merano, Italy, last summer, and became infatuated. When she returned home he made a visit to the castle. Returning there again on Wednesday of this week he was told that the Baron was hunting in the forest, and followed him.

According to the police account the Prince asked the Baron to surrender his wife, as he wished to marry her. The Baron ordered the Prince away, whereupon the latter drew a gun and fired. The Baron, wounded in the lung, raised his shotgun and fired, shattering the Prince's right arm.

Summons to Court.

The men were removed to the hospital. Gendarmes reported the case to the district judge, who summoned the Baroness to court.

The Baroness gave evidence. The Baroness said she would not appear in court, retired to her bedroom and next morning was found. She leaves three children, 9, 7 and 3 years old.

An unconfirmed report has it that Orloff and Klinger went to the forest purposely to fight a duel. The Vienna police say they believe Prince Orloff is really Baron Orloff.

"We desire to direct attention to the Prince."

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## SIEGEL TELLS OF EFFORTS TO FIX RUTHERFORD CASE

Relates to Attorney-General Details of Conference in Henderson's Office With John Rutherford and Bender.

SENT WORD HE WAS "READY TO TALK"

Admits Discussing Case With Judge Frey, Sidener and Geist—Talked Often With Bender.

Joseph Siegel and Martin Adler, whose part in the Rutherford murder case, dickerings is regarded as the key to the conspiracy to "pervert and obstruct justice," for which the grand jury has placed six men under indictment, made enlightening admissions to Attorney-General Gentry yesterday.

From Siegel the reluctant acknowledgement was drawn that he had attended a conference at which John Rutherford, W. W. Henderson, chief of the Rutherford counsel, and A. Samuel Bender who had the dual role of special prosecutor and damage suit attorney, representing Mrs. Tucker, were present.

He admitted under cross-examination by the Attorney-General, which took place in a private anteroom of the grand jury chambers, that the entire scheme to free William Allen Scott, Rutherford, slayer of Jack Tucker, Majestic Hotel bobby, was discussed at that conference.

### Meeting in Henderson's Office.

The meeting was held in Henderson's law office and had been arranged in a previous conference which Siegel had with Henderson and Bender. "Come back tomorrow," Henderson told Siegel. "John Rutherford will be here from Arkansas and we can talk this matter over."

John Rutherford, according to Siegel, informed him and Bender—Siegel is rather certain that Martin Adler was with him at the second conference—anyway Siegel was told that Mrs. Tucker would be paid a cent from the Rutherford unless the second degree murder case against Allen Rutherford "was fixed up." In these words Siegel was given to understand that the State must drop criminal prosecution of Allen before Mrs. Tucker would receive her \$6000 and A. Samuel Bender his fee of \$1000.

Siegel denied to the Attorney-General that he or Adler were promised money for their help in "arranging matters." He insisted that he was moved to carry out Rutherford's wishes only through a soft-hearted feeling for Mrs. Tucker. He said Adler was actuated by the same motive.

Attorney-General Gentry, with this much of Siegel's story told, caused him to admit that he and Adler had worked together in negotiations. They went to see Aaron Waldheim together. Waldheim called Judge Frey over the telephone and arranged with the Judge for a hearing for Adler and Siegel, who then "saw the Judge." Siegel did the talking. He told Judge Frey that he "understood there was a chance for Mrs. Tucker to get some money from the Rutherfords." He mentioned to the Judge that the Circuit Attorney probably would recommend a \$500 fine as Rutherford's punishment. However, he said, "some one else is taking care of that end."

Siegel admitted talking with Bender many times about the case, advising with him about steps in the "negotiations," although thus far he will not admit the Bender told him to see Judge Frey or William Geist, chief clerk in Sidener's office, or the Circuit Attorney himself. Siegel has said, however, that he saw the Judge, Geist and Sidener about the case.

### Ready to Talk.

"What did you talk about?" Adler was asked.

Adler held his head in his hands and said:

"My memory fails me," he told the Attorney-General. "I have a very bad head. I have been seeing a doctor."

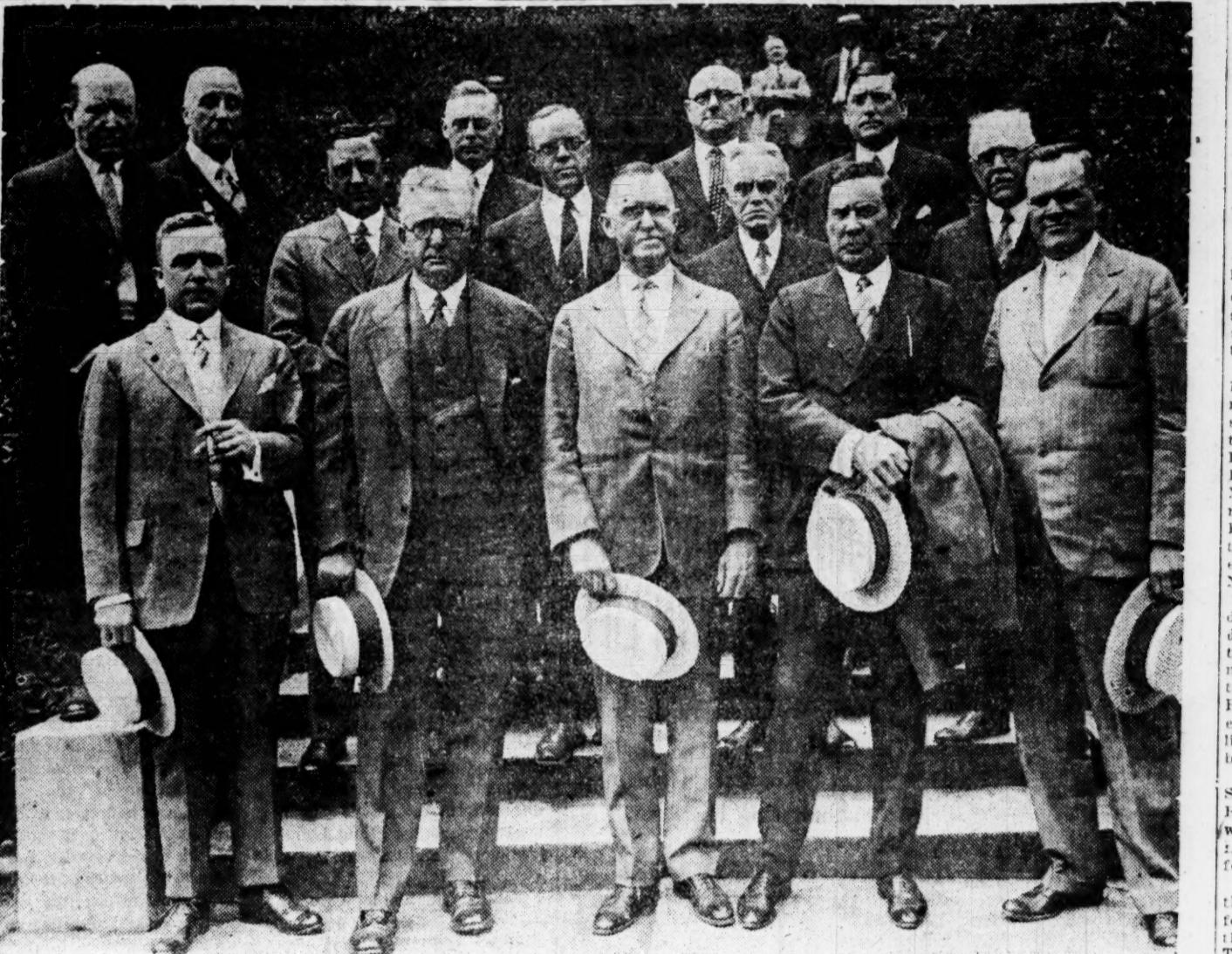
He said, finally, that he could remember nothing about which he had talked with Bender.

Geist asked him if he had been paid for his services to the Rutherford and Bender in helping to "arrange matters." He denied that he had received a cent. He was asked if Joe Siegel had been paid any thing.

"If I thought Joe had got any money I would wish to him," he said.

The evident intent of Siegel and Adler to shield Bender cropped out many times during Gentry's efforts to discover just what their relations with the lawyer were. It is known that Siegel, acting as the friend of the family after Jack Tucker was shot by Allen Rutherford, engaged Bender as Mrs. Tucker's lawyer. They have been conferring together constantly at the Majestic Hotel, where both reside, as does Adler. But whenever the cross-examination bore upon

## Grand Jurors in Sidener Inquiry and Their Legal Advisers



—By a Post-Dispatch Staff Photographer.

Front row, left to right: Harry A. Schnittker, Special Prosecutor Arthur V. Lashly, Attorney-General North Todd Gentry, Edward A. Faust (foreman), Joseph A. Schlecht.

Rear row, left to right: James A. Troy, Tom P. Barnett, Joseph A. Schlafly, Isadore Salinger, Kurt V. Moll, George J. Wunderlich (rear with glasses), Frank H. Hamilton, Edward E. Weckler and George F. Driemeyer.

The argument of Gentry that the dickerings to free Rutherford amounted to a conspiracy to "pervert and obstruct justice."

When trouble started Siegel engaged Abe Frumberg as his attorney. Frumberg is one of the lawyers representing Bender. Then Siegel's case was transferred to Randolph Laughlin, one of Frumberg's law partners. Why Laughlin should have suggested that Siegel go before the grand jury and tell a story which might implicate Bender, who is being defended by one of Laughlin's firm, was a situation which Gentry solved in short order. He did not permit Siegel to go before the grand jury.

The Attorney-General regarded Siegel and Adler as exceedingly important witnesses, from whom other disclosures may come. It is felt that they were used by the Rutherford counsel and Bender as go-betweens in negotiations with the Circuit Attorney's office. Through them the State hopes to trace the origin of the report made to the Court that the State's witnesses were missing, on which the conspiracy indictments are based. The State plants to present the picture of a group of men agreeing together in advance to impress upon the court the false conclusion that "important witnesses are missing and the State is in a helpless condition."

Siegel, as special prosecutor, ostensibly was working for a vigorous prosecution of Allen Rutherford. Siegel's story shows that from the start of the case Bender was dickerling with the Rutherfords for a money settlement.

While Siegel has been withdrawn from the conspiracy prosecution temporarily, this by no means indicates that he has been inactive. Under the shadow of impending indictment he is to be given the chance to tell the whole truth to Gentry in conferences and if the Attorney-General is satisfied as to the veracity and value of his story, he will be allowed to testify for the State.

The talk Gentry had with Martin Adler, Siegel's companion in the negotiations, was productive of little. Adler had already testified before the grand jury and was recalled twice to testify. He last appeared yesterday afternoon. In talking with Adler the Attorney-General was handicapped by the witness' bad physical condition. Adler complained of lapses of memory, heart attacks, toothaches whenever the questioning reached an important point.

He admitted having talked with Bender since he first appeared before the grand jury. He said he met Bender at a pool hall and they went out to have a cup of coffee together.

### Memory Failed Him.

"What did you talk about?" Adler was asked.

Adler held his head in his hands and said:

"My memory fails me," he told the Attorney-General. "I have a very bad head. I have been seeing a doctor."

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the correctness of names and addresses. His duty should not end with placing the subpoenas in the hands of the Sheriff, but he should diligently check up service and make sure the witnesses are in court when needed. Witnesses in criminal cases should be personally served, not by the custom of some deputies, in leaving the subpoenas in mail boxes. The grand jury comments upon the prompt and efficient service of its own subpoenas in this investigation and remarks that such quality of service should be every-day routine in all criminal cases.

### Conspiracy Charged.

The indictment charges conspiracy to defeat justice on two counts. First that the six defendants conspired together to pay Mrs. Tillie Tucker \$500 in consideration of which she was induced to testify in the Court to Rutherford on \$500 fine; second, that the six defendants conspired "and caused and procured to be stated to said Court" that important witnesses were missing and that the State

## W. A. ROCKEFELLER ON SUB-ARCTIC TRIP

He and Two Companions Seek Eskimo Relics and Bird Life.

By Leased Wire from the New York Bureau of the Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, June 5.—William A. Rockefeller, son of the late William G. Rockefeller, is heading an expedition of three men which is seeking Eskimo relics and specimens of bird and animal life in the sub-Arctic regions.

The adventurers are already headed for Mattice on the Mississauga River, Ontario, where they should arrive today. They plan to push on down the Mississauga to Hudson Bay, with a stop at Moose Factory, James Bay. It was at Mattice that the three missing missing balloonists—Lieuts. Hinton Kior and Farrell—found civilization more than five years ago, after their experiences in the frozen North.

With Rockefeller, who is understood to be financing the expedition, are John T. Rowland, historian and navigator, and Raymond B. Potter, ornithologist, of the American Museum of Natural History, which is to be the recipient of whatever specimens of bird life Rockefeller's expedition brings back.

Rowland is on the staff of the Scientific American. Both young Rockefeller and Rowland were with Dr. Wilfred T. Grenfell's Labrador mission in 1915. Rockefell was then 15 years old.

Mr. Rockefeller said last night that her husband had never been before to Hudson Bay where the party will spend the summer. The three men left New York Tuesday without fuss or pressment.

If it hadn't been for the arrival of a 22-foot freight canoe in Mattice on Tuesday, it might have been a long time before news of the expedition leaked out. But the canoe with two outboard motors and a sail arrived at Mattice the day that Rockefeller and his fellow explorers slipped out of this city. And it is in this canoe that Rockefeller, Rowland and Potter plan to make the 120-mile trip down the rapid and dangerous Mississauga to Moose Factory unless a small schooner can be obtained.

Rowland, who outlined the plans of the expedition, was interviewed just before the three left Montreal for Mattice.

The new grand jury, to be impaneled Monday by Circuit Judge Edward A. Faust, will continue the investigation into the conduct of the Circuit Attorney's office, under the direction of Attorney-General Gentry and Special Prosecutor Arthur V. Lashly, went upstairs to Judge Mix's court, where some of the defendants with bondsmen, attorneys and friends were waiting.

Judge Mix entered and in a brief speech the Attorney-General announced that the grand jury had come to return indictments and render its final report.

### Grand Jury Discharged.

The conspiracy indictments, routine indictments and the final report were then handed to the Judge by Edward A. Faust, foreman of the jury. Judge Mix said:

"Now, gentlemen of the grand jury, Attorney-General Gentry and Assistant Attorney-General Lashly, for the services you have performed for me, I thank you. I hope you deserve the thanks of the people of St. Louis and the people of the State of Missouri. The grand jury is now discharged."

The grand jury then left the courtroom, having terminated its period of service, and having completed in 10 days the inquiry of the Rutherford murder case, which Gov. Baker had ordered it to make. This investigation has resulted in the indictment of the three men on three counts of the affidavit first drawn up for Mrs. Tucker to sign with her mark, adding Judge Mix to account Allen Rutherford's plea of guilty.

The grand jury then left the courtroom, having terminated its period of service, and having completed in 10 days the inquiry of the Rutherford murder case, which Gov. Baker had ordered it to make. This investigation has resulted in the indictment of the three men on three counts of the affidavit first drawn up for Mrs. Tucker to sign with her mark, adding Judge Mix to account Allen Rutherford's plea of guilty.

Carroll Defense Raises 34 Points in Assignment of Error.

By the Associated Press.

ATLANTA, June 5.—The appeal of Carroll from his conviction of perjury was filed in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals by his counsel yesterday.

The defense contends that the Court which sentenced Carroll it self had held as immaterial the counts on which the jury returned a verdict of guilty. Both these counts related to the girl in the bathtub episode. Thirty-four points, many of a highly technical character, are raised in the assignment of error. Carroll was sentenced to a year and a day in Federal prison.

### MAN ON WAGON ROBBED.

Two men with revolvers boarded the wagon of Isaac Levi of 1477 Laurel Avenue, at East and Vandeventer avenues at 2 a. m. today, as he was on his way to market with the return of the conspis and robbed him of \$78.

## FOUR MEN ARRESTED IN MONTEVIDEO BOMB CASE

No One Injured by Explosion in Entrance Hall of U. S. Legation.

By the Associated Press.

MONTEVIDEO, June 5.—Four men of alleged "advanced ideas" are under arrest charged with complicity in a bomb explosion Friday morning in the entrance hall of the American Legation, which demolished the ceiling of the hall directly under the office of U. Grant Smith, the American Minister. The men denied the charge.

No one was injured by the explosion, although the streets were filled with passersby and the missiles contained large quantities of lead, iron, steel, wire and screws.

The authorities were still investigating the outrage to extremist sympathizers with Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, who are serving conviction for murder in Massachusetts. Prior to the bombing, handbills were distributed. They dealt with the Massachusetts case and announced that "North American justice is soon to come to the most terrible of crimes."

The handbills, signed by "the committee of bankers," added: "All we lost if we didn't our forces and resources at last effort so that us of us must be termed cowards." They exhorted the workers to participate in all demonstrations which Uruguayan labor might make on behalf of Sacco and Vanzetti.

In the home of one of the detained men the police found fuses and other paraphernalia used in the manufacture of explosives. In the quarters of another, books on chemistry were seized. Two of these books collected data for the preparation of bombs.

### Congressman President's Guests.

By the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—Concerning the custom of having Republican members of Congress as guests at breakfast from time to time, President Coolidge was host this morning to a group of Republican members of the House. Those present included Representatives of the Vestal of Indiana, Brigham of Vermont, Cramton of Michigan, Burtless of North Dakota, W. E. Hull of Illinois, Anthony of Kansas, Dowell of Iowa, Crotter of New York, Leibbach of New Jersey and Merritt of Connecticut.

St. Louis Manager Held Up for Draft.

Three armed young men robbing a post office in the Chicago suburb, ended in a gun battle with the police, who were driving into the office to draft in prohibition enforcement. In Chicago, it became known that the men had been trying to sift stories of connection between politics and the liquor industry.

The investigators were able to inquire in the office of Federal laws which prohibit bootlegging.

The Cook County grand jury, which was in session in a Chicago suburb, ended in a gun battle with the police.

McSwiggin, the grand jury's chief witness, was shot in the head when he was killed by a bulletproof vest, and the grand jury decided that the slayers probably did not know that McSwiggin was a man of the people and the party had no intent in killing him.

While the jury was working, the final draft of its findings was being prepared in Cook County, and the final special panel was being prepared to look into charges that the murderer in Cook County was marked by graft, corruption and illegal voting.

The new inquiry is an unbroken series of trials by Judge D. Tracy, unsuccessful candidate for the Republican nomination, who asked a number of the vote and accompanied by broad allegations of opposition, by his opponents, opponent, Joseph P. Savage, an assistant to the State attorney.

Gangsters Silent.

The grand jury which yesterday declared McSwiggin an innocent bystander was slain in Cicero by a gangster, who also cost the lives of his companions, one known to be a bootlegger.

The sealed lips of gangsters prevented the son of McSwiggin's murder and from getting to the root of the evil.

Asserting that evidence established the existence of a mail directed by Maj. M. A. Colvin as chairman of the State Peoria Board and of Roy H. Jenkins as Director of the State Department of Welfare, was urged upon the grand jury.

The grand jury said the responsibility for failure to apprehend the murderer could not be laid upon the authorities as there is such a widespread act of violence.

"The murder of young men," the report said, "was by price to pay for an momentous trouble." If that momentous trouble, will remain in active existence, the grand jury will be held responsible.

Conceding the law enforcement activities of the city, the report censured "selfish" reformers that the trials are not disturbed by momentous trouble.

"It referred back to a group that recent to Washington with a committee of individuals, groups and newspapers which only baseless and pernicious claims when activated only legal or political motives."

### PRISONER FREED BY MISTAKE.

Robert Thommes, 18, Negro, been held for burglary.

When Patrolman David appeared in Court of Criminal Justice yesterday to testify that a Negro youth whom he reported finding in the act of burglary at the Chouteau Trust Company, January, it was found that he had been released from the Detention by mistake two days ago.

He is Robert Thommes. His rearrest has been

## ATTORNEY-GENERAL RULES ON SEARCH UNDER DRAFT

Separate Warrants Necessary to Adjoin Saloon to Legation.

By the Associated Press.

MONTEVIDEO, June 5.—Four men of alleged "advanced ideas" are under arrest charged with complicity in a bomb explosion Friday morning in the entrance hall of the American Legation, which demolished the ceiling of the hall directly under the office of U. Grant Smith, the American Minister. The men denied the charge.

No one was injured by the explosion, although the streets were filled with passersby and the missiles contained large quantities of lead, iron, steel, wire and screws.

The authorities were still investigating the



## CARDS BEAT PHILS IN FIRST GAME, 4-0; RHEM GAINS 9TH VICTORY

## HORNSBY HITS FOUR-BAGGER WITH MAN ON

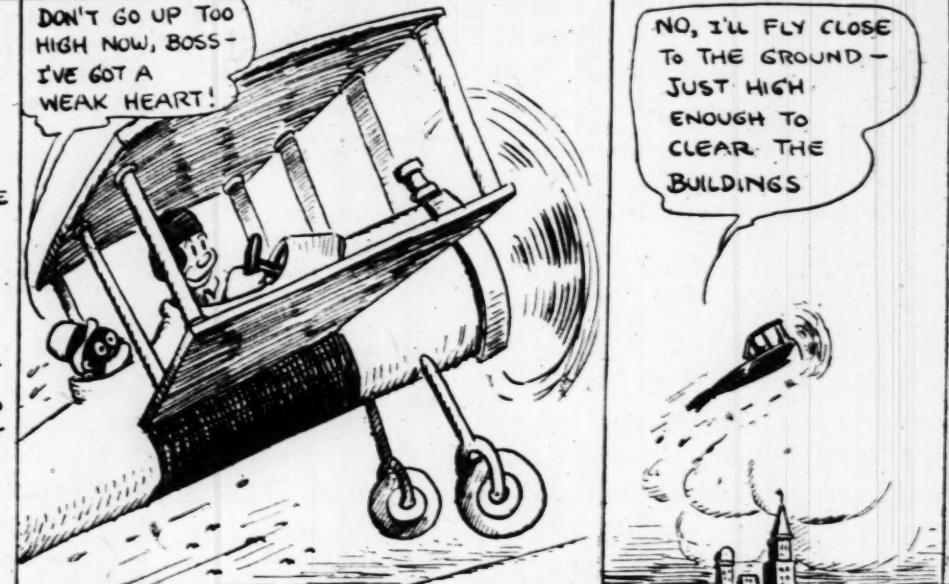
## Score First Game

CARINALS								
AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.	BB.	2B.	3B.
Blades	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Douthit	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Hornsby	4	1	2	4	5	0	0	0
Bottomley	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mueller	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Bell	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
O'Farrell	4	1	1	2	7	0	0	0
Theriot	4	1	2	4	5	0	0	0
Rhem	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	34	10	27	11	1	0	0	0

PHILLIES								
AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.	BB.	2B.	3B.
Sand	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0
Williams	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mokan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Harper	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Loch	3	0	1	2	0	0	0	0
Wright	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Hader	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Leach	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Knight	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ulrich	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Pierce	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bentley	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	30	6	27	11	1	0	0	0

JOE and ASBESTOS—Little Asbestos Was All Up in the Air About It

**JOE AND ASBESTOS**  
ARE OFF ON  
THEIR TRIP  
TO THE  
EAST POLE.  
OF COURSE, WE  
DON'T KNOW  
IF THEY'LL  
EVER REACH  
IT—BUT AS  
JULIUS  
SHAKESPERE  
ONCE CHIRPED  
"YOU CAN'T GET  
SHOT FOR  
TRYING"—  
SO WATCH  
THESE BIRDS



—By Ken Kling

## Bradley's Entry Favored Today In Latonia Derby

Bagenbaggage and Booty Boot May Finish One, Two.

By the Associated Press.  
LATONIA, Ky., June 5.—Year-old colts, qualified by performances to battle over one mile and a half route, were sent through the entry box to make strides in the Latonia Derby today.

Blondin from the H. P. Walker stable and Green Tree Stable's Major represent the East in the inter-sectional contest. Walker and them and the \$25,000 added will stand the Idle Hour pair, Bagenbaggage and Booty Boot. George B. Cox's Rhinebeck and Koko & Thiesen's Recollection?

The Idle Hour entry appears the logical favorite on the strength of a seven-year-old performance in the Kentucky Derby, when it finished second to his stable mate Bubbling Over.

Blondin from the H. P. Walker stable was a bad ninth, but he was the best he can present a different story for today. Navigator also had a good one following, having won a brace of high-class stakes.

The same may be said for Bagenbaggage, which came from the back to finish fourth in the Kentucky Derby, a quarter of a mile shorter than today's route, skimming across the wire again a half length ahead of his closest rival. She paid only \$7.20 to win last night, however, her price on opening night being the price recorded of \$34.

Herman the Great, a massive white animal with a tremendously serious facial expression, was second after a dash of spills and changes of lead and Sad Sam came in third. Herman the Great finished third in the same event on opening night.

Maybe Me paid the best price last night, paying \$36.20 for winning the seventh race. Lost Chord won the sixth at \$24.60 for a \$2 ticket. Another program of eight races is on for tonight at 8:15 p.m.

Maybe Me paid the best price last night, paying \$36.20 for winning the seventh race. Lost Chord won the sixth at \$24.60 for a \$2 ticket. Another program of eight races is on for tonight at 8:15 p.m.

Two Steeplechase Victories for Greyhound in Two Days.

By the Associated Press.

CARTHAGE, Ill., June 5—Chief Uncas again won the steeplechase Thursday night at the Madison Kennel Club's opening, came back again last night and won the event again, skimming across the wire again a shorter than today's route.

Navigator and Bagenbaggage were assigned top weight, 100 pounds, and the other 99 pounds less. G. Ellis came from the East to ride the Green Tree's Bagenbaggage, with A. Johnson Booty Boot.

Chief Uncas, the outsider, was \$10.20, while Jim Barnes, the professional champion, fell.

George Duncan defeated

Arthur Hagen, 6 and 5.

Arthur Havers defeated

McLeod, 10 and 9.

Abe Mitchell defeated Barnes, 8 and 7.

George Gadd defeated Kirkwood, 8 and 7.

Audrey Boomer defeated

Armour, 2 and 1.

Ted Ray beat Al Wal-

ter and 5.

Fred Robson defeated

Walker, 5 and 4.

Bill Melhorn, America-

defeated Archie Compton.

H. C. Jolly defeated Jo-

American, 3 and 2.

Emmet French and

Whitcombe finished all

Morning Round Res-

H. C. Jolly, England, 1 and 1.

Fred Robson, England, 1.

Eric Walker, England, 2 and 2.

Fred Ray, England, 2 and 2.

Arthur Havers, Englan-

on Fred McLeod.

E. R. Whitcombe, Englan-

on Emmet French.

George Gadd, Englan-

on Jim Barnes.

Archie Compton, Englan-

on Bill Melhorn.

Abe Mitchell, Englan-

on Jim Barnes.

Jim Barnes, Englan-

on Ted Ray.

Eric Walker, Englan-

on Fred Robson.

H. C. Jolly, Englan-

on Emmet French.

Whitcombe, Englan-

on H. C. Jolly.

Bill Melhorn, America-

on George Gadd.

Archie Compton, Englan-

on Fred Robson.

Eric Walker, Englan-

on Fred Robson.

Fred Ray, Englan-

on Fred Robson.

Arthur Havers, Englan-

on Fred Robson.

Eric Walker, Englan-

on Fred Robson.

George Gadd, Englan-

on Fred Robson.

Whitcombe, Englan-

on Fred Robson.

Bill Melhorn, America-

on George Gadd.

Eric Walker, Englan-

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Bill Melhorn, America-

on George Gadd.

Eric Walker, Englan-

## BRITISH "PRO" GOLFERS DEFEAT AMERICANS, 13 1-2 TO 1 1-2

Billie's Entry  
vored Today  
Latonia Derby

baggage and Boot-to-  
to May Finish One,  
Two.

sociated Press.

NA. Ky., June 5.—Six colts, qualified by par-

ances to battle over the

a half route, were named

the entry box to mat-

the Latonia Derby over.

from the H. P. Whitney and Green Tree Stable's Nav-

present the East in the in-

the contest. Between

the \$25,000 added prize

the Idle Hour pair, Bagen-

and Boot to Boot, Mrs.

Cox's Rhinoc and Kohn-

son's Recollection.

Idle Hour entry appeared

favorite on the strength

baggage's performance in

the Kentucky Derby, when he

second to his stable mate,

Over.

was a bad ninth, but he

said the Preakness runner-

at his best then and

a different story for te-

riavator also had a gen-

erating having won a num-

ber of stakes.

me may be said for Rhi-

chon, which came from the

Finish fourth in the Ken-

ucky, a quarter of a mile

today's event.

and Bagenbaggae

signed top weight, 121

and the others three,

Edwards, 10 and 9.

Abe Mitchell defeated Jim

Barnes, 8 and 7.

George Gaddi defeated Joe

Kirkwood, 8 and 7.

Aubrey Boomer defeated T. D.

Armour, 2 and 1.

Ted Ray beat Al Watrous, 7

and 5.

Fred Robson defeated Cyril

Walker, 5 and 4.

Bill Melhorn, American, de-

feated Archie Compston by two

and the others three,

Edwards, 10 and 9.

The umpire was right; when

he decided the pitcher had made

a ball the ball became dead.

**Cleveland and**

**Beaumont Meet**

**Today in Final**

**Game Will Decide Pennant**

**Winner; Roosevelt Puts**

**Out Central.**

**SOLDAN AND CENTRAL**

**TAKE NET MATCHES**

**Soldan beat Cleveland and Central**

**defeated Roosevelt yesterday in**

**High School League tennis matches**

**on the Cleveland courts. Soldan**

**won 2 to 1 and Central made a**

**clean sweep.**

**Results:**

**Soldan 3, Cleveland 1**

**Central 7-5.**

**Soldan 3, Lehman 8, 6-2.**

**Soldan 3, Roosevelt 0, 6-2.**

**Central 4, Roosevelt 0, 6-2.**

**Central 6, Lehman 0, 6-2.**

**Central 6, Soldan 0, 6-2.**

**Central 6, Roosevelt 0, 6-2.**

**Central 6, Lehman 0, 6-2.**

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**Central 6, Soldan 0, 6-2.**





## Joe Jinks—Dumb Dora—Briggs—Radio—Questions Answered—Vital Statistics

## ANSWERS TO QUERIES

The Post-Dispatch reserves the right to reject any query. Personal and telephone calls, or answers by mail, cannot be given attention except letters, or critical questions of unusual interest, which are accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

N. V.—Write to the Kansas City Star, Kansas City, Mo., for full information regarding living conditions there, business and other information desired.

POST-ITS—RIBBON—if you will come to any of the department or gift shops here, they will help you to select an appropriate gift to present to the couple celebrating their golden wedding anniversary. A gold piece would fit the occasion.

C. W. H.—The following is a formula for rust-spot remover: Dissolve potassium bichlorate, 250 parts; add glycerine, 1000 parts, and water. Moisten the rust or ink spot with this solution, let the linen, or other material stand for three hours, rubbing the moistened spots frequently, and then wash with water.

MRS. A.—Sesqui-centennial half dollars and the newly minted \$2.50 gold pieces, which the Government coined to commemorate 150 years of American Independence, have been put on sale at Philadelphia. The half dollars sell at \$1 each and the gold pieces at \$2.50 each. The new gold pieces are 90 per cent. The half dollars carry the profiles of Presidents Washington and Coolidge. On the reverse side the Liberty Bell is depicted.

W. S. A.—The following are the religious affiliations of the Presidents of the United States: Washington, Methodist; Monroe, Gov. W. H. Harrison, Tyler, T. L. P. Pierce, Arthur, were all Episcopalian; Jackson, Polk, Buchanan, Lincoln, Johnson, Benjamin, Harrison, and Wilson were Presbyterians; Johnson, Grant, Hayes and McKinley were Methodists; John Adams, John Quincy Adams, and Taft were Unitarian; Van Buren and Roosevelt were Reformed Dutch; Harding, Baptist; Coolidge, Congregationalist; Garfield, Disciple; Jefferson did not claim membership in any denomination.

PROPERTY OWNER—The plan has been made for the extension of Main street west of the Delmar and evard and to the connection with Delmar boulevard beyond Spring

## LEGAL INFORMATION

By a Member of the St. Louis Bar Association.

LUCKLES—It costs only 50¢ for the permit to carry a gun and you should have one.

LUCKLES—You can file a claim with the receiver for your \$4. In this case you are to be pro rata with the other creditors in the assets of the concern.

A READER OF THE POST—(1) You can get a marriage license in St. Charles. It might or might not be published in the St. Louis newspaper.

## MEDICAL QUESTIONS

Health and constitutional questions of a public interest will be considered. Diagnosis or treatment of individual cases will not be given.

CONSTANT READER—For the chronic intestinal indigestion take 2 tablets of cariod and balsam, two or three times daily and stay away from fried and greasy foods.

A. P. S.—From the description given, it sounds as though you are due to indigestion and the consequent dyspepsia. The main reliance for the correction of such disorders is the regulation of the diet and while medicines may and do assist the diet is the main thing to be looked after. So if you will send in a more detailed description we will mail diet list for your guidance and suggest the medicines to be used for your relief.

## \$137,000 ROBBERY ON SHIP

## ROBBERT IN POLAND REPORTED

Grudge Against U. S. Said to Have Caused Ex-Convict to Steal.

By the Associated Press.

HOBOKEN, N. J., June 5.—A grudge against the United States prompted Albert Rosenberg, a stowaway on the United States liner George Washington, to loot the ship's vault of currency and checks worth \$137,000, Federal officers say. Rosenberg and Frank Bora, seaman, were in the brig in manacles when the vessel arrived yesterday.

Although the robbery was conducted shortly after the liner began its eastward journey, it took eight days to find where the loot was hidden. It was found in the steel jacket of a smoke stack. Officials said Rosenberg had told them that he had served two years in Atlanta penitentiary and had decided to collect \$2,000,000 in revenge for his imprisonment. Bora was charged with having been an accomplice.

## LOANS ON REAL ESTATE

MOEY—On first and second advances on real estate, second deeds of trust John S. Blakes & Bro., 151 Chestnut (88).

JOHN TO LOAN—On first and second advances on real estate, second deeds of trust John S. Blakes & Bro., 151 Chestnut (88).

SECOND DEEDS OF TRUST PURCHASED—\$2,000 to \$50,000 income property, preference, reasonable terms, Pauline S. Thompson, 1001 Franklin, WYDOWAN 8840. (88).

FOODROOM—Confectionery, cigar, tobacco, drug, grocery, meat, restaurant, etc., established business, money-maker, east and west, 100% profit. (88).

RESTAURANT—Good location, factory, 1000 N. Broadway. (88).

RESTAURANT—Good location, factory, 1000 N. Broadway. (88).

RESTAURANT—Run or for rent, for future expansion, established trade, main street, good location, 1000 N. Broadway. (88).

RESTAURANT—Guaranteed \$85 per day business, reasonable menu, good terms, 1000 N. Broadway. (88).

BOARDING HOUSE—12 rooms, 1000 N. Broadway. (88).

BOARDING HOUSE—Rooms, modern, good location, Delmar 1000. (88).

BOARDING HOUSE—13 rooms, 1000 N. Broadway. (88).

BAKER SHOP—With living room above, 5000 cash, balance terms. (88).

BAKER—Leading bakers in lead mining district, their business never goes down, 5000 cash, balance terms. (88).

BOARDING AND ROOMING HOUSE—Rooms, complete new house, full meals, sickness, terms, Parkview 2828. (88).

ROOMING BOARDING—13 rooms, full meals, good income, centrally located, 4700 cash, balance terms. (88).

CONFETTIERY—And ice cream, 1000 N. Chestnut, established 20 years, 1500. (88).

BOARDING AND ROOMING HOUSE—Rooms, complete new house, full meals, sickness, terms, Parkview 2828. (88).

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ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 5, 1926.

PAGES 9-12

—By VIC

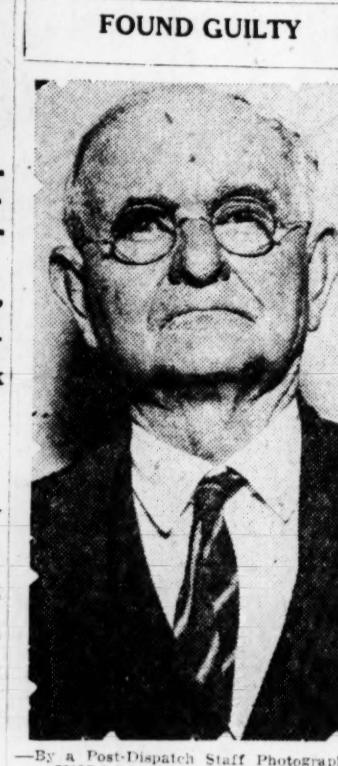
FORMER PASTOR  
IN JAIL AWAITING  
FRAUD SENTENCE

William E. Rutledge, 64, Found Guilty of Misusing Mails in Oil Stock Sales.

COURT TO FIX  
PENALTY MONDAY

Hundreds of Ministers Lost Savings by Investing in Company Formed by Preachers' Magazine Editor.

—By YOUNG



FOUND GUILTY

FILING TIME FOR  
CANDIDATES ENDS  
WITHOUT SURPRISE

Five Women to Be Voted  
On for Offices in City  
and State at August Pri-  
mary.

PETERS QUILTS RACE  
FOR SUPREME JUDGE

His Withdrawal Leaves  
Clear Field for Robert W.  
Otto, Who Is Seeking  
Renomination.

SENATE COMMITTEE  
UPHOLDS DRY ORDER

Finds Court Decisions Sustain  
Use of State Officers as Fed-  
eral Enforcement Agents.

By the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—A Senate judiciary sub-committee today divided four to one in upholding the legality of President Coolidge's executive order authorizing the employment of State officers as Federal prohibition enforcement agents.

Chairman Cummings and Senators Borah, Iadoba, and Goff, West Virginia, Republicans, and Walsh (Dem.), Montana, held that the order was legal. Senator King (Dem.), Utah, contended that the President acted without legal authority.

The subcommittee will make its report to the entire committee Monday, and Senator Cummings hopes to report to the Senate on the same day.

Senator King said he would submit minority views. He is the author of the resolution under which the subcommittee made its inquiry.

Members of the committee called attention to the fact that gamewards and others hold both Federal and State positions. They have found several court decisions and executive orders to support their position.

The subcommittee did not consider the wisdom of the policy of employing State officers as prohibition agents, as it was asked merely to inquire into the question of legality.

**JUDGE DEFENDS ATTITUDE  
OF PRESS ON CRIME NEWS**

Disagrees With Grand Jury Report  
That Too Much Notice Was  
Given Criminals.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, June 5.—King's County Judge Vause sharply disagreed yesterday with an opinion expressed in a presentation handed to him by the May grand jury to the effect that one of the "outstanding causes" of the increase of crime among the young seems to be newspaper methods of treating crime stories.

"Evidently there is an increasing amount of crime among our younger generation," the grand jury presentment read, "and one of the outstanding causes seems to be that the headlines in our newspapers seem to make heroes of some of these so-called supercriminals—for instance, such criminals as Whittemore, Chapman and others—giving them front page publicity."

It is the opinion of this body of grand jurors that if such publicity would not have such great stress on their activities the younger generation would not be led and encouraged to commit their apparent brilliant achievements."

"I think the truth is just the reverse of this conclusion," Judge Vause said. "Certainly the cases of Whittemore and Chapman are not in point, for the latter, as news paper reports showed, paid dearly for his criminal career, and the other is about to pay."

"I can think of no case where newspaper publicity has encouraged crime and very often the newspapers gave invaluable aid in capturing criminals. I have in mind one specific instance where a young man who had kidnapped a child sent her back home when he noted that every detail of his offense was being reported in the newspapers and followed with interest by the public."

**Building Records for May Broken.**

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, June 5.—Barney Duggan, the Argentine sportsman, who is flying from New York to Buenos Aires with two companions, has left Porto Rico for Martique. The Navy Department received a message from Porto Rico this morning saying the party had taken off at 6:40 a.m. They were yesterday from Haiti to San

LOYD GEORGE NOT TO ACCEPT  
LIBERAL PARTY DISMISSAL  
Replies to Lord Oxford and Asquith  
in Speech to Manchester  
Reform Club.

By the Associated Press.  
MANCHESTER, England, June 5.—"I have no intention of accepting my dismissal from the Liberal party," declared David Lloyd George, Parliamentary Liberal chief, in a fighting speech before the Manchester Reform Club today. The speech was in answer to the recent attack by Lord Oxford and Asquith, head of the Liberal party, who virtually read Lloyd George out of the party, or at least out of his leadership in the House of Commons.

"If there is to be a split, let it be a real quarrel and not a potter quibble," he declared. "Sir John Simon (one of the Liberal leaders) in a speech within the year said that they thanked God for Mr. Lloyd George. He now says he missed the duty on that occasion if they mean to drum a man out of the Liberal party because he erred on the side of conciliation with millions of British workmen in a great dispute, then, on that proposition, I will fight right through to the end."

"As long as the constituencies that have stuck to me for 36 years and know me best because I am one of them—as long as they continue to return me to Parliament—I will be a Liberal member of all that it means, all that it implies, all that it involves," Lloyd George concluded.

COOLIDGE IN FAVOR OF  
GASOLINE PRICE INQUIRY

President Believes, However, That  
Increases Are Due to Scarcity  
of New Oil Fields.

By the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—President Coolidge is of the opinion that a Federal Trade Commission investigation of recent price increases of gasoline and other petroleum products would do no harm and might possibly develop some cases of unlawful restraint of trade.

The receivers are Charles G. Revelle and Harvey G. Readey, and their attorneys are Conway Elder and Karol A. Korngold. They were appointed in November, 1924, by Circuit Judge Frey, who is Korngold's uncle.

Readey is Judge Frey's court stenographer. Readey and Korngold were appointed by Judge Frey on his own initiative and Revelle and Elder at the suggestion of Hyde, who now asserts that Revelle and Elder performed almost all of the work.

## HYDE SETS ASIDE FEES.

The fees of \$7500 each allowed the two receivers and two attorneys of the American General Indemnity Corporation may be reduced by Circuit Judge Ittner next Friday, following a protest from State Insurance Superintendent Hyde that sum work was performed by two of the beneficiaries and that the fees are excessive.

The receivers are Charles G. Revelle and Harvey G. Readey, and their attorneys are Conway Elder and Karol A. Korngold. They were appointed in November, 1924, by Circuit Judge Frey, who is Korn-

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**ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH**  
Founded by JOSEPH PULITZER  
Dec. 12, 1873.  
Published by the Pulitzer Publishing  
Company, Twelfth Boulevard  
and Olive Street.

**THE POST-DISPATCH PLATE FORM.**

I know that my retirement will make no difference in its cardinal principles, that it will always fight for progress and reform, never for justice or corruption, always fight oligarchs of all parties, never belong to any party, always oppose privileged classes and public plunder, never lack sympathy with the poor, always remain devoted to the public welfare, never be satisfied with merely printing news, always be drastically independent; never be afraid to attack wrong, whether by predatory plutocracy or predatory poverty.

JOSEPH PULITZER,  
April 10, 1907.

**LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE**

Why Collier's Condemned Prohibition  
To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

MY attention has been attracted to a letter published by you on May 23 in which the writer, Robertus Love, states that prior to our recent editorial advocating the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment "the entire editorial force of Collier's was changed." This statement is untrue.

Our editorial attitude toward prohibition has been governed by our observation of the facts and by nothing else. The testimony of the Federal committee seemed to us to demonstrate conclusively the hopelessness of enforcement. Confronted with the choice between nullification and repeal Collier's prefers repeal.

WILLIAM L. CHENEY,  
Editor, Collier's.

For a Traffic Court.  
To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

THE traffic board of managers should at once require an automobile, street car and bus crews to sound their horns and bells at the approach of all street crossings. Under present conditions it becomes dangerous to cross streets, either as a pedestrian or automobile. No machine should be allowed to travel more than 20 miles per hour within the city limits and cross the street at more than 10 miles. The sounding of the bell at each street crossing should be enforced to the letter.

Something drastic must be done. Since the closing of Lindell avenue all traffic has been thrown on Pine street. A bus loaded with passengers passed my residence, 4442 West Pine boulevard, 60 feet in three seconds! It is impossible to cross the street in safety from 5 to 7 p.m.

The city needs a traffic court at once to enforce the traffic laws with a fine or workhouse sentence for violators.

NICHOLAS M. BELL.

Beautifying the River Front.  
To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

In regard to the plans for improving the river front, I would say that although those submitted so far have merit, they do not hit the mark of what is desired now as quickly as possible—that is, to develop and beautify the river front in the central front of the city. I would suggest the following plan to start with, which can afterward be enlarged or modified:

The city should condemn and acquire five blocks along the levee and running back to Main street, also two blocks from Main street to Third street, between Pine and Chestnut streets. All buildings should be removed from these blocks. Then there should be a water basin or lagoon dug out from the river to Third street in front of the Merchants' Exchange and from Pine to Chestnut streets, to be dug deep enough to allow the water from the river to flow in, even at its lowest stage to permit small sized boats to come in clear up to Third street, these boats to be used for transferring passengers to the large sized excursion boats at a small fare (say 5 cents each), thus doing away with the objectionable hill climbing and walking up and down unsightly narrow streets to the water front. These small excursion boats could also be used during the daytime for making trips for visitors up and down the river front, an hour or two, at a fare of 25 cents to 50 cents the round trip, similar to those in New York City.

The other blocks along the levee to be made into a park with fountains and statuary. It should also contain an aquarium, although there will be one in Forest Park, but we do not have to be a one-horse city all the time. There should also be a branch library located here for the benefit of the east end.

There will have to be bridges constructed over the lagoon at Second street, and one at Main street, which should be ornamental and on a level with the street or nearly so, as the water level will be much lower, allowing head room for the small boats. There will also have to be a bridge and triumphal arch at the levee to take care of the north and south traffic and railroad tracks. The elevated railroad tracks can remain where they are, but should be somewhat ornamental.

There should be statues along the sides of the lagoon of rivermen like Mark Twain, Capt. Jas. B. Eads and other men of renown. Also statues to illustrate early history, such as Indians, cowboys, pioneers, buffaloes, exerts, negro slaves, etc. St. Louis is shacker on statutory than any of our large cities. We should have more statuary at intervals all through the central part of the city from the levee up to Skinner road. The expense of all this should not be excessive, as the property to be taken is not high-priced.

A PROGRESSIVE.

The Wet-Dry Referendum.  
To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

IN answer to C. A. Rose's letter in this paper, I would say the voters of Missouri have a right to a referendum on the Eighteenth Amendment as to its repeal; but I claim they have no moral right to sidestep the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment as set forth in the Volstead act. It would be cowardly to do so. J. B. COLE.

Columbia, Mo.

**THE CITY'S INTEREST IN THE BRIDGE EXCHANGE DEAL.**

When President Cotter of the Manufacturers' Railway published the proposed bill for the exchange of the municipal and Eads bridges and the improvement of terminal facilities, with a critical analysis of that measure, Harry Scullin, chairman of the Citizens' Committee, asked the public to withhold judgment because the bill was in tentative form, and had not been approved by the committee.

Since that time one meeting of the committee has been held, in the office of the Mayor. The meeting was a fiasco so far as a general discussion of the bill and efforts to change it are concerned. There were two protests offered against the approval of the bill, one by Mr. Chamberlain, representing the Merchants' Exchange, and one by J. Lionberger Davis, in a letter addressed to the committee.

Neither the Terminal Railroad Association, which is chiefly responsible for the pending bill, and is one of the interested parties to the contract, nor the chairman or any leading member of the committee has attempted to answer the objections urged by Mr. Cotter and similar objections that have been brought up in previous meetings of the committee.

Mr. Queeny has essayed to answer the objections but in a superficial manner and with such manifest disregard for the actual provisions of the bill, as compared with the promises originally held out and embodied in the bill in vague form, that it was hardly worth considering.

It is necessary to go back to the origin of the movement for the exchange of bridges to find the real basis of the subsequent work to effect an agreement between the city and the Terminal Railroad. The whole object of the movement was announced to be the improvement of terminal facilities, to enable the railroads to handle the traffic passing through and entering St. Louis with expedition and economy. This was the announced purpose of negotiations between the city and the Terminal Railroad Association. A Citizens' Committee was appointed by the president of the Chamber of Commerce in July, 1920, six years ago. The first step was the appointment of an Engineers' Committee, to make a comprehensive study of the situation with a view to pointing out defects in the present terminal system and of suggesting remedies which would make the system efficient for the speedy and economical handling of traffic. The Engineers' Committee was composed of nine members, four representing the railroads, two the city, three the Chamber of Commerce.

The engineers made a thorough study of the terminal system. They submitted nearly two years later, in 1922, an excellent report on the situation, and that report pointed out the antiquated and complicated condition of terminals, constructed at haphazard, which prevented the speedy movement of cars and caused congestion and delays which greatly obstruct business, costly to the railroads and costly to shippers and damaging to the St. Louis gateway.

In a host of recommendations for the improvement of terminal facilities, to facilitate the movement of traffic, was the exchange of the Eads and municipal bridges. This exchange was designed to give the Terminal Railroad Association more convenient entrance to the city through the use of the railway deck of the municipal bridge, and to give the city the use of the railway deck of the Eads bridge for the entrance of street railways into the city through the tunnel, and the freedom of the vehicular deck, thus adding another free highway between East St. Louis and St. Louis for vehicles and pedestrians, in addition to the free deck of the municipal bridge.

The exchange of bridges was only part of the comprehensive scheme of terminal improvement. The whole system was to be improved. Those who had supported the free bridge and had fought the arbitrary tariff of the Terminal Railway Association on St. Louis traffic were led to look with favor on the project as a means of perfecting the terminal system and accomplishing such improvements and economies as would offset the terminal monopoly, and ultimately lead to a reduction of charges; it certainly would speed up car movements. The failure to put the municipal bridge to work as a rail highway was a strong argument for the new arrangement.

Those who were admitted to the confidence of the committee, the whole proceedings being strictly secret and confidential, were taken up on a high mountain and shown a land of promise. They were given a view of the excellent engineers' report with its comprehensive recommendations. Diagrams were exhibited showing the substantial and costly improvements that were to be made, and the great saving in car movement and time that was to be accomplished.

We challenge any member of the committee to say that the proposed ordinance embodies any definite pledges to put into effect the major recommendations of the engineers. We shall not go into details at this time, but we do say that the bill is practically without definite pledges. Certain promises are made but the extent of the improvements is not defined, nor is the time in which the improvements are to be made fixed. They are subject to contingencies, depending upon their desirability and the consent of the railroads. There is one certain and definite thing provided for in the ordinance. That is the extension of specific franchises for Terminal Railroad tracks which are about to expire, and the exchange of bridges. The railroads get their bit in clear and easy terms.

In its present form, the ordinance would turn over the municipal bridge to the Terminal Railroad Association and upon its own terms, with its tariff fixed. Approaches for any independent railway could be

built only with the consent of the Terminal Railroad Association, and the municipal bridge could be used by independent railways only on the terms of the association. It would be a costly handicap.

Grave doubts have been expressed as to the value of the railway deck of the Eads bridge and the tunnel to the city, and as to the power of the railroads to turn that bridge and the tunnel over to the city for uses differing from their original purpose. No less an authority than C. E. Smith, consulting engineer of the city, says that if the city has not the power to destroy or radically change the tunnel, it would be a perpetual obstacle to a subway.

We believe that the terminal system of the Terminal Railway Association ought to be expanded and ought to be improved. We are willing to concede all reasonable facilities to that end. But we do not believe it should be enabled to cut out independent competitors from the use of the municipal bridge. We do not believe that the southern approach, approved by the people, should be abandoned, and all approaches made subject to the consent of the Terminal Railway Association. That the present St. Louis terminal system needs improvement and extension is not open to question. The engineers settled that.

President Miller of the Association has declared that the terminal facilities of St. Louis should be doubled every 12 years.

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The Red Cross is doing commendable work, also, in supplying free instruction in swimming and life-saving and resuscitation, through its experts, with the co-operation of directors of pool in various educational centers. Lessons are to be given at the municipal pools.

The Red Cross appeals to St. Louisans to aid in this life-saving work and asks heads of organizations to urge their employees to take the free lessons and to follow the safety rules. It is hoped in this way to so increase the number of trained swimmers that the entire bathing strips on our nearby rivers will be made reasonably safe.

Abd-el-Krim should worry about the safety of his money chests. He can always command a fortune from the American movie magnates.

TALES OF THE TURF THAT AIN'T SO.

A writer in this week's Saturday Evening Post tells us some "Tales of the Turf." He starts out by telling us how Zev got his name. You remember Zev, of course, whose miserable fiasco in the Preakness in 1923 was redeemed a few days later when he galloped into the glory of a Kentucky Derby winner at the luscious odds of \$40.40 for \$2. How did Zev get his name? An expression of affectionate regard by the owner, Harry Sinclair, to his personal friend, "Mr. Zevally."

"Mr. Zevally"! Col. Bill by one stroke of an indomitable pen is reduced to misterdom, while the orthographic gods throw fits at the presence of that desecrating "T" in our hero's name.

We introduce to the Saturday Evening Post America's Lord Chesterfield, a true cosmopolite, a familiar figure in Washington since the days of Cleveland, the stamp of the beau monde in every accent, gesture and mannerism, whose carving of a roast is like a Swinburne melody, urbane, saucious, mellow, Missourian by birth, Oklahoman by adoption, Col. Bill Zevely, U. S. A.

Later in the narrative we come to the St. Louis cyclone, with the author's vivid personal recollection of that biway matinee in 1906. Mislabeling a tornado a cyclone might perhaps be forgiven but when the Saturday Evening Post reads 10 years from our St. Louis storm of 1896 by thrusting it into the middle of Roosevelt's second term, is it not about time that gets done in Egypt or Yucatan?

Glaucon: By Jove, no!

Mr. Antwine: Thank you. Plintheorus.

You have it precisely.

Thrasymachus: It is the willy-nillyness of government that you dislike.

Mr. Antwine: Yes. I don't think we ought to turn it over to big business in the way we have done and then dismiss it from mind. That has been done before and the consequences were precisely what the founders of our own Government had in mind when they placed control in our hands.

Plintheorus: You have convinced me. We ought to have an expedition start for Washington at once. Perhaps it could dig up the Bill of Rights.

Editorial Writer: Or the Constitution.

Mr. Antwine: I don't see why. Some archaeologist has just located the field of Armageddon.

So, that having been agreed upon, the conference adjourned.

A man in the jail at Billings, Mont., went crazy when the band met for practice in a room overhead. This reminds us of a notice printed in a Missouri paper some years ago. It said:

Warning—The village band meets tonight at the Town Hall.

built only with the consent of the Terminal Railroad Association, and the municipal bridge could be used by independent railways only on the terms of the association. It would be a costly handicap.

Grave doubts have been expressed as to the value of the railway deck of the Eads bridge and the tunnel to the city, and as to the power of the railroads to turn that bridge and the tunnel over to the city for uses differing from their original purpose. No less an authority than C. E. Smith, consulting engineer of the city, says that if the city has not the power to destroy or radically change the tunnel, it would be a perpetual obstacle to a subway.

We believe that the terminal system of the Terminal Railway Association ought to be expanded and ought to be improved. We are willing to concede all reasonable facilities to that end. But we do not believe it should be enabled to cut out independent competitors from the use of the municipal bridge. We do not believe that the southern approach, approved by the people, should be abandoned, and all approaches made subject to the consent of the Terminal Railway Association. That the present St. Louis terminal system needs improvement and extension is not open to question. The engineers settled that.

President Miller of the Association has declared that the terminal facilities of St. Louis should be doubled every 12 years.

Mr. Queeny has essayed to answer the objections but in a superficial manner and with such manifest disregard for the actual provisions of the bill, as compared with the promises originally held out and embodied in the bill in vague form, that it was hardly worth considering.

It is necessary to go back to the origin of the movement for the exchange of bridges to find the real basis of the subsequent work to effect an agreement between the city and the Terminal Railroad. The whole object of the movement was announced to be the improvement of terminal facilities, to enable the railroads to handle the traffic passing through and entering St. Louis with expedition and economy. This was the announced purpose of negotiations between the city and the Terminal Railroad Association. A Citizens' Committee was appointed by the president of the Chamber of Commerce in July, 1920, six years ago. The first step was the appointment of an Engineers' Committee, to make a comprehensive study of the situation with a view to pointing out defects in the present terminal system and of suggesting remedies which would make the system efficient for the speedy and economical handling of traffic. The Engineers' Committee was composed of nine members, four representing the railroads, two the city, three the Chamber of Commerce.

The engineers made a thorough study of the terminal system. They submitted nearly two years later, in 1922, an excellent report on the situation, and that report pointed out the antiquated and complicated condition of terminals, constructed at haphazard, which prevented the speedy movement of cars and caused congestion and delays which greatly obstruct business, costly to the railroads and costly to shippers and damaging to the St. Louis gateway.

In a host of recommendations for the improvement of terminal facilities, to facilitate the movement of traffic, was the exchange of the Eads and municipal bridges. This exchange was designed to give the Terminal Railroad Association more convenient entrance to the city through the use of the railway deck of the municipal bridge, and to give the city the use of the railway deck of the Eads bridge for the entrance of street railways into the city through the tunnel, and the freedom of the vehicular deck, thus adding another free highway between East St. Louis and St. Louis for vehicles and pedestrians, in addition to the free deck of the municipal bridge.

The Red Cross is doing commendable work, also, in supplying free instruction in swimming and life-saving and resuscitation, through its experts, with the co-operation of directors of pool in various educational centers. Lessons are to be given at the municipal pools.

The Red Cross appeals to St. Louisans to aid in this life-saving work and asks heads of organizations to urge their employees to take the free lessons and to follow the safety rules. It is hoped in this way to so increase the number of trained swimmers that the entire bathing strips on our nearby rivers will be made reasonably safe.

Abd-el-Krim should worry about the safety of his money chests. He can always command a fortune from the American movie magnates.

TALES OF THE TURF THAT AIN'T SO.

A writer in this week's Saturday Evening Post tells us some "Tales of the Turf." He starts out by telling us how Zev got his name. You remember Zev, of course, whose miserable fiasco in the Preakness in 1923 was redeemed a few days later when he galloped into the glory of a Kentucky Derby winner at the luscious odds of \$40.40 for \$2. How did Zev get his name? An expression of affectionate regard by the owner, Harry Sinclair, to his personal friend, "Mr. Zevally."

"Mr. Zevally"! Col. Bill by one stroke of an indomitable pen is reduced to misterdom, while the orthographic gods throw fits at the presence of that desecrating "T" in our hero's name.

We introduce to the Saturday Evening Post America's Lord Chesterfield, a true cosmopolite, a familiar figure in Washington since the days of Cleveland, the stamp of the beau monde in every accent, gesture and mannerism, whose carving of a roast is like a Swinburne melody, urbane, saucious, mellow, Missourian by birth, Oklahoman by adoption, Col. Bill Zevely, U. S. A.

Later in the narrative we come to the St. Louis cyclone, with the author's vivid personal recollection of that biway matinee in 1906. Mislabeling a tornado a cyclone might perhaps be forgiven but when the Saturday Evening Post reads 10 years from our St. Louis storm of 1896 by thrusting it into the middle of Roosevelt's second term, is it not about time that gets done in Egypt or Yucatan?

Glaucon: By Jove, no!

# STOCK TREND NARROW AND IRREGULAR

Profit-Taking Reflected in the Market—Some Rails and Specialties Do Better—Exchange Dull.

## STOCK MARKET AVERAGES

Setting

Price

Week ago

Today

High 1926

Low 1926



SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1926

SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1926.

PAGE 11

THE BEAUTIFUL AUDITORIUM OF THE MUNICIPAL OPERA THEATER WITH ITS 9000 SEATS  
—By a Post-Dispatch staff photographer.

—By a Post-Dispatch staff photographer.



## ON THEIR HONEYMOON



Mr. and Mrs. David Bruce sailing for France. Mrs. Bruce is the daughter of Secretary of the Treasury Mellon, and is one of the richest young women in America. Mr. Bruce is a son of Senator Bruce of Maryland. —P. & A. photo.

## SWEETSER IN ACTION



Jess Sweetser, former St. Louisan, winner of the British Amateur Golf Championship, in the second round of the matches at Muirfield, Scotland. —P. & A. photo.

Where the main entrance leads into the auditorium.

A bicycle, propelled by hand power, which is popular in Berlin. —<sup>®</sup> Henry Miller.

## A QUEEN IN UNIFORM

## OFF FOR CHANNEL SWIM



Marie of Rumania, as a colonel of the Fourth Regiment, taking part in the National Fete at Bucharest. —Wide World photo.

Gertrude Eberle, at left, sailing for another attempt to swim the English Channel, gets a good-by kiss from Aileen Riggan, also a well-known American swimmer.

By John Held

A Fashion

By GRADY

She Describes a

## WILD GENSIE

Martha Ostenso

CHAPTER THIRTEEN.

Every evening that Jude went in the direction of the Sandbo roved. Any day now, Sven would come home. She knew that he would be looking for her, although he would not venture actually to the Gare farm. Caleb had, in the past, made it clear that young Sven Sandbo was not welcome on the place. His smile and the easy swagger of his shoulders were a little too impudent.

At sunset one evening in the middle of May, Judith rode the colt Turk, north across the grazing land like some dark young goddess, her hair low ariains the horse's mane, her blood avid for speed. She was conscious of the picture she made, magnificently riding. And she was conscious of being watched. She reined in suddenly and threw up her head. Her cheeks, already crimson, grew hot with color, her eyelids dropped. Then, with a sweeping flourish of her whip, she rode forward to meet Sven Sandbo.

Sven was walking across the open stretch between his own home and the brush that belonged to Fusi Aronson on the north. From here one could not be seen by any one at the Gares. Sven came up to her and rested his arms across the damp neck of the horse.

"You look great Jude," he said, looking at her deliberately from head to foot. His hand ran over her overalled thigh. She drew her foot back in the stirrup with a jerk. Sven laughed and thrust his hands into his pockets. He threw his weight on one foot and crossed the other easily in front of it. "How's everything to home?" he asked.

Judith returned his searching glance with equal deliberateness: took in coolly the city cut of his clothes, his flaming tie, his long shining shoes that had no bumps on the toes such as Martin's yellow Sunday shoes had; and she made no comment upon his appearance. She knew that Sven expected her to.

Sven was no fool. He laughed, and when he laughed there was no woman could withstand him, he had found. He had the most engaging male smile in the world.

"Aw, come on, Jude, you ain't sore on me," he coaxed, shaking her foot. "How are you, that's what I'd like to know."

"I'm all right," she replied coldly. "How are you?"

"Fine. Couldn't wait till I got back. Thought about you all the time, and I would've written, too, if I thought the old man wouldn't get hold of it. Gosh, you're prettier ever, Jude. Girls in town can't hold a candle to you. I've seen 'em all."

He whipped out a sterling silver cigarette case and held it so that it flashed in the sun. It seemed that he kept it out unnecessarily long to draw a cigarette from it. Judith looked away to the horizon, and her horse stamped an impatient hoof. Sven put a hand on the horse's bridle, snapped the case together and slipped it back in his pocket.

"Come riding with me some night? I'll rot here if I don't do something—or see somebody," said he, indolently blowing the smoke upward into the air and flipping off the ash of his cigarette with his forefinger. He had not done that before he went away. Do something—see somebody, that was what he wanted to do, was it? Not something or somebody in particular.

Judith sat silent, her eyes moodily on the distance.

"Oh, that reminds me," he went on, "here's something I got you. All the girls are carryin' 'em." He drew a little package out of his pocket and unwrapped it. From the time he'd taken out a gold plated vanity case, which he held up to Judith, looking at her face for the smile of surprise he fully expected to see there.

Judith gave the thing a quick glance.

Then with a swift twist of her body she forced the horse to rear upright on his hind legs, his mouth wide nostrils distended, his swimming. She dropped her head against his mane, wheeled him about and was off in an instant on an animal that had gone mad.

Sven, completely dazed, stared after her, saw the horse jerk from the road and take the fence that inclosed a hayfield at a fine long sweep like a slender boat rising on a wave.

"Well—I'll be," he marveled. "By gosh, she's a live one. Worse ever. What did she get sore at, anyway?"

But Sven felt uneasily that he knew. She thought he had been showing off.

Galloping away on the horse, Judith gave way to tears.

"Let's walk," he said. "What's the matter?"

"Nothing," she answered. She would have to understand him. "I really don't want to walk now that we have decided upon it for me so serenely. But I'll use you to help me to control my temper, and go with you. You are terribly used to having your own way. I can see that. As if you were the only person on earth."

"I always was—until you came."

The days grew steadily warmer and longer, the distance over field and brush took on a deeper green. Caleb's herd on the prairie westward sought shelter from the noonday sun under the trees on the bluffs, and the milch cows in the north pasture gave up nibbling sweet-grass for long moments to stand knee-deep in the tepid swamps already a-drown with insects that ricocheted like sparks across the surface of the water. The season of cold morning dews changed to that of fireflies and

evening mist. The yield of the earth passed from timorous seedling to rugged stalk and stem.

But in the life in the Gare household there was no apparent change, no growth or maturing of dreams or fears, no evidence of crises in personal struggle, no peak of achievement rapturously reached. There was no outward emotion or expressed thought save that which led as a great tributary to the flow of Caleb's ambition. He talked now day and night of nothing but the live stock, circled the fields by day in his lantern alone at night, and commanded the strength of his hay and his flax with the skill of Sven Erickson or Joe Brund, the husband of Mrs. Sandbo's daughter, Dora. The early summer season was to him a glorious, prolonged hour of passion during which he was blind and deaf and dumb to everything save the impulse that bound him to the land.

His flax was growing in such a way that he scarcely dared look at it lest it should vanish like a vision. He would put off examining it for a week at a time for fear that it evaporated at your door," he said, and they both laughed.

"But curiosity impels me to see this Gare family," Mark declared a little later. "Especially Caleb Gare. They told me at Yellow Post that he's the devil himself."

"No, he's too cowardly to be the devil. He's too cowardly even for a man to want to kill him. That's why Fusi Aronson hasn't done it long ago."

He told him about Fusi. "I'd like to meet him," Mark said.

They talked of the strange unity between the nature of man and earth here in the North, and of the sparseness of both physical and spiritual life.

"There's no waste—that's it," Mark observed, "either in human relationships or in plant growth. There's no inconstancy anywhere. I've made trips around Yellow Post since I've been here, and I haven't talked to a single farmer who wasn't looking forward to the time when he wouldn't have a grain of any kind in his bins if he didn't rake and scrape for all he's worth now. They seem to have no confidence in the soil—no confidence in anything save their own labor. Think of the difference there would be in the outward characters of these people if the land didn't sap up all their passion and sentiment."

Lind nodded. "That's what's wrong with the Gares. They all have a monstrously exaggerated conception of their duty to the land—or rather to Caleb, who is nothing but a symbol of the land."

They sat down upon a flat rock near the entrance to the Gares.

"I spent some time farther north—went up to a mission where I was only a kid with one of the priests, and later after I had grown up," Mark told her. "That's a country for you. If there's a God, I imagine that's where He sits and does His thinking. The silence is awful. You feel immense things going on, invisibly. There is that eternal sky—light and darkness—the endless plains of snow—a few fir trees, maybe a hill or a frozen stream."

Woman has learned to think seriously about life—but she still worries as to whether to let her hair grow out or not, and uses up a lot of mental energy, wondering whose "rib" she is.

Woman has learned to reason—but she expects a man to be as ardent before luncheon as he is after dinner and as eager to kiss her after the honeymoon as he was before the wedding.

Woman wears knickerbockers and at last admits that she is a biped—but she still thinks of her legs as ornamental, rather than as useful.

Woman laughs at man's ancient boast of his "superiority"—but she still believes that it requires a manicure, a milliner, a beauty doctor, and fifty-seven varieties of cosmetics to make a woman attractive enough for him.

Woman can earn her own living, drive a car and win a golf championship—but she still feels more comfortable if there is "a man about the house" to fix things or go down and see what the noise is.

Woman is no longer a silly sentimental—she still prefers a man who thinks the moon and stars were made to kiss under to one who stops to talk about the distance to Mars.

Woman knows all about man's fallibility—but she still believes him when he says he will never look at another woman; and she will forgive him for anything on earth, if only he tells her that love is for her "drive him to it."

Woman has gone in for higher mathematics—but she still gets her figures twisted, when she is talking about her weight, her age or the number of men she "might have married."

Woman deplores the fact that men are so primitive—but she still dreams of being swept off her feet and rushed into marriage by a bold, indomitable Lochinvar.

Woman's life is no longer made up of little things but of "Big Things"—but she still feels utterly lost without her lipstick.

Woman is enlightened, advanced, intelligent—FREE!

She prefers a desk to a gas range, a pay envelope to a charge account and a career to dependence—but she still hopes that when she wins her laurels there will be a few orange blossoms mixed with them.

(Copyright, 1926.)

Shearing time was at hand. Thirty-odd sheep, so heavily coated that they looked clumsy in their wool, were herded into the pen where Judith, Martin, Amelia and Ellen proceeded with the work of shearing. The smell of the wool always nauseated Ellen, so Amelia contrived to have her indoors with the housework a large part of the time. Judith moved among the sheep, singling out her own to see that justice was done in regard to the disposition of the wool. It had been a point with Caleb since the children were little to let them have a few animals of their own to bring up and sell, and in this manner pay for their own clothing.

"Here, Jude! That's no way to clip! Get the shears up there more—come along! Come along! Can't take all day with a sheep, you know. Little closer there! Fine wool, eh, Thorvald? How many pounds do you reckon I'll get off that sheep?"

Judith turned her back directly on the two men and kept at her work. The sheep was one of her pets, a ewe who always baaed well. Judith hated the Icelander, who stood glowering above her. She had glanced sideways up at him and had found his pigtail. Little eyes surveying her limbs and the backs of her thighs as she bent over, the overalls she wore tight across her body. She dug down into the ewe's chest and clenched a fistful of the thick wool. There were lim-

Caleb, although he did not materially assist in the task, paused before the pen where the three were at work, after Ellen had gone indoors. Beside him stood Thorvald.

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## Oh! Margy!

(Copyright, 1926.)



SOME OLD BEAVER  
WISE-CRACKED  
"BOYS WILL BE BOYS"  
NOWADAYS IT'S  
GIRLS THAT WOULD  
BE BOYS—WHAT  
WITH THE BOYISH BOB—

AND THE NEW MANISH DINNER SUIT.

MEDITATIONS  
—OF A—  
MARRIED WOMAN  
By HELEN ROWLAND

Free, Free Woman!

WOMAN is no longer a "slave"—but she still loves to decorate herself in "slave necklaces," "slave bracelets," ankle-chains and wedding rings, and still spends her days in a bent-over attitude, picking up the things a man has thrown around.

Woman has begun to think seriously about life—but she still worries as to whether to let her hair grow out or not, and uses up a lot of mental energy, wondering whose "rib" she is.

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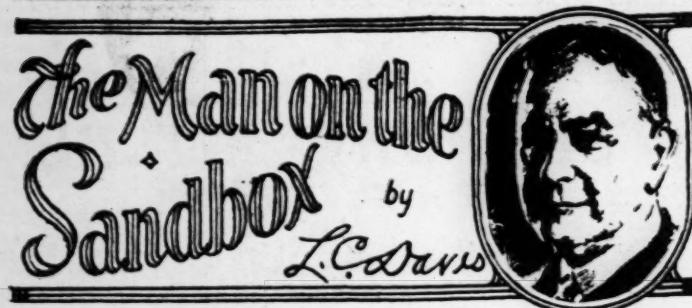
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ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH  
DAILY MAGAZINE



COME CLEAN.

"Dry Questionnaire Sent to Republican Candidates for Senate." E either fears his fate too much.

"Or his deserts are small. Who dares not put it to the touch And gain or lose it all."

How dry are you? What would you do?

If you should be elected? Or, do you think a little drink Should never be rejected?

Don't stall and wait, equivocate. Or hem and hem about it; Don't hesitate your views to state.

But from the house tops shout it.

QUOTE SO.

It is said that Pennsylvania is so wet that Mr. Vare will make the race for the Senate in a pair of rubber boots.

In the meanwhile Senator Borah has definitely gone over to the dry side and takes a seat right next to the water cooler.

"Beveridge Assails Coolidge Dry Order."

A man bearing that name naturally would. Spell it with an "A" Sammy.

"Pool Rides Four Winners at Fairmount."

Looks like Fairmount would be a good place to go to play Pool.

Pigs, fog and wind all constitute armaments, according to the Dutch. It might be possible to pull the pigs' teeth, but we don't see what could be done about the fog and wind.

However, if the Dutch are not trying to kid somebody, why not insist upon including wooden shoes?

The man on the sandbox says it isn't much of a trick to make money, but it is a wise guy who can keep the damage suit lawyers from taking it away from him.

See where Black Maria and Dark Phantom ran one-two in the Kentucky Oaks. It was a good day for dark horses.

We had a kind of a hunch that Black Maria would be there in the pinch.

THE GREAT MAIIS.

HERE once was a fellow named Duster.

Who came from the minors with buster:

"Twas the great pitcher Mails,

Who was harder than nails.

And always some courage could muster.

But, it happened this season that

Walter.

On certain occasions would falter;

So he packed up his grip

And he then took a trip

And we've heard nothing more

from our Walter.

Russell Wedder.

See where they are having continuous racing on the East Side. Horses by day and dogs by night.

KRAZY KAT—By HERRIMAN

UCH THE PICTURE  
LOOKS EVEN MORE VILLAINOUS  
THAN THE ORIGINAL —

YES —

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